

THE MILOUNA PASS.

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES CREELMAN.)

The famous defile, through which the Turks are now pouring into Thessaly from Macedonia, is a narrow gorge, the sides being hundreds of feet in height at places.

## A DIARY OF THE WAR.

Chronology of Recent Events Which Have Led Up to the Eastern War.

May 18, 1896.—Present revolution in Crete broke out at Candia.  
June 1, 1896.—Crete petitioned for political union with Greece.  
June 10, 1896.—Powers forced the Sultan to restore charter of Halela.  
June 14, 1896.—Powers warned Sultan against atrocities in Crete.  
June 15, 1896.—Both sides declared an armed truce.  
July 1, 1896.—Cretans formed a government of their own.  
July 12, 1896.—Turks broke the truce.  
July 13, 1896.—Cretans attacked Turks and war again began.  
July 14, 1896.—Athens press urged Greek intervention.  
Aug. 1, 1896.—Proposal for intervention by powers failed.  
Aug. 11, 1896.—Erote sent Lickiades Pasha to Athens with a note of refusal to grant any concessions.  
Aug. 25, 1896.—First Greek expedition landed in Crete.  
Sept. 3, 1896.—Powers protest against Greek interference.  
Oct. 4, 1896.—Greece proclaimed sympathy for Crete.  
Nov. and Dec., 1896.—Heavy fighting between Turkey and Crete.  
Jan. 4, 1897.—Powers hurry war ships to Crete.  
Feb. 4, 1897.—Cretans proclaim independence and union with Greece.  
Feb. 14, 1897.—Greek soldiers crossed the Turkish frontier in Crete and gave battle.  
Feb. 15, 1897.—Greece sent a small army to Crete to "restore order."  
Feb. 24, 1897.—Greece denied Europe in behalf of Crete.  
March 8, 1897.—Powers decided to blockade Cretan ports.  
March 10, 1897.—Greek and Turkish armies gathered on Macedonian frontier.  
March 13, 1897.—Russia called for troops of each power to act in concert in Crete.  
March 21, 1897.—Crete blockaded by the powers.  
March 25, 1897.—Allied fleets bombarded Cretan coast.  
March 26, 1897.—King George cabled the Journal that he would order his troops forward.  
March 25, 1897.—Admirals warned Cretan not to attack Turks.  
April 6, 1897.—Greek irregulars frontier into Turkey, precipitating present war.  
April 17, 1897.—Turkey declares war.



In the Restaurant Parthenon.

The war news in the Journal was eagerly discussed by local Greeks yesterday. At the Hotel Parthenon there was great excitement, and the Journal's special dispatches from the front were the subjects of much discussion and interest.

are held generally throughout Europe, will lead to a crash in all securities which will carry Americans down with the rest.

The action of the wheat market was watched very closely by the bankers. It was one of the most active days in the history of the Produce Exchange. The total wheat sold amounted to \$21,290,000 bushels, divided as follows: May, \$8,590,000 bushels; July, \$8,815,000 bushels; September, 2,880,000 bushels, and December, 700,000 bushels. The purchases of cash wheat for immediate export were curtailed on account of the rapid advance of speculative wheat carrying the price of cash wheat so high as to get beyond the reach of exporters.

Sterling exchange rose 3/4 yesterday, to 4.88 1/2. It is now at a point at which, with a slight premium on gold, which will be paid by the nations of Europe requiring it, the yellow metal can be shipped abroad from this country at a profit. Bankers generally are expecting engagements of gold within a very short time. This, it is believed, would have occurred without war being declared between Turkey and Greece, which event has merely hastened it.

## TERRELL ON THE WAR.

Cipher Cablegram to Sherman Gives a Resume of the Situation in the East.

Washington, April 19.—After much effort, owing, probably, to some confusion in wire transmission, the State Department officials have succeeded in translating the cipher cable dispatch received by Secretary Sherman last night from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople. The result was the following official statement:

"The Department of State has received a dispatch from the United States Minister to Turkey concerning the rupture of relations between that country and Greece and the Turkish declaration of war.

"Mr. Terrell states that the Minister from Greece has been informed that he must leave before next Wednesday. He is not permitted to communicate by telegraph with the Greek Government. There are perhaps 40,000 men subjects of Greece in Turkey; all subjects of Greece are required to leave Constantinople in fifteen days.

"The note of the Porte to the foreign powers disclaims any desire for territorial acquisition. The Greek Minister informs Mr. Terrell that the Greek Government requires all subjects of Greece of military age reserved for military duty. The Turkish Government claims that regular Greek troops seized and were fortifying Anafiot in violation of an agreement prohibiting it. Hence an attack there by the Turks on the 16th. Turkish troops are scattered along the border of Thessaly and cannot quickly concentrate for decisive battle. This may enable the Greek army to fight them in detail."

None of Minister Terrell's cablegrams so far received verify the assumption that he has undertaken the protection of the Greeks resident in Turkey. The authorities are glad that the report is not supported, for though such a request could not well be declined, there is always risk that trouble may arise from assumption of such responsibility.

Secretary Long has given instructions so that Admiral Selfridge will have a fleet of five ships—the San Francisco, the Minneapolis, the Marblehead, the Cincinnati, and the Raleigh—a number sufficient to insure the adequate protection of all Amer-

ican interests in Southern Europe, in the opinion of the Navy Department.

## TO ARM THE GREEKS.

Mass Meeting To-morrow to Raise Money for Supplies and Transportation.

A meeting was held last night, at the house of James D. Patterson, No. 28 Madison street, to consider plans for a public demonstration in aid of the Greek cause. There were present also George Lefkas, treasurer of the Cretan Refugee Relief Fund; Constantine Phassoularides, George Genovezo and Nicholas Dodoratos.

It was decided to hold a mass-meeting at Webster Hall to-morrow night. Mr. Patterson said last evening that 150 men and probably more will sail for Havre on the way to Athens on Saturday. After that others will follow as rapidly as funds can be obtained for their passage.

The pastor of the Greek chapel in West Fifty-third street, Rev. Agathodoros Pappagorgopoulos, has sent a circular to the ministers of different denominations throughout the city calling for contributions to the Cretan relief fund.

The Greek quarters in a furor, and on every hand preparations are being made for departure to Greece.

## An Old Soldier's Words.

The little Greek restaurant at No. 23 Roosevelt street, known as the Parthenon, was crowded all day yesterday with swarthy, bright-eyed, intelligent men, who listened with eager ears to the war news which the leaders translated to them from the Journal's extras.

On the middle table was spread a copy of yesterday morning's Journal, and as the dispatches were read, telling of the ruin wrought at Preveza, the surging of battle in the rocky defiles about Milouna and the bloody struggle in the open country which lies between the mountains and Larissa, the objective point of the Turks under Edhem Pasha, the movements were traced upon the map which was printed there.

Bending over the table, the centre of an excited group, was a bearded man, of military bearing, who watched the map as a chess player does his board. He was Petros Pappantonopoulos, who has done soldiering in Greece in previous uprisings against the Turk. He is of the number who will sail on an American line vessel on Wednesday to take up arms again.

"There is no need of discouragement," he said, "over the fact that the Turks have won a temporary advantage at Melouna. It would have been better if the mass could have been held against them together, but that will not prevent the destruction of Edhem Pasha's army."

"The centre of battle is there, to be sure, but the defeats which the Turks are sustaining on the coast are, after all, the vital elements in the struggle. It is thirty miles from Melouna to Larissa, and every inch of that ground will be contested by bodies of Greeks, which can be constantly reinforced from all the southern quarters."

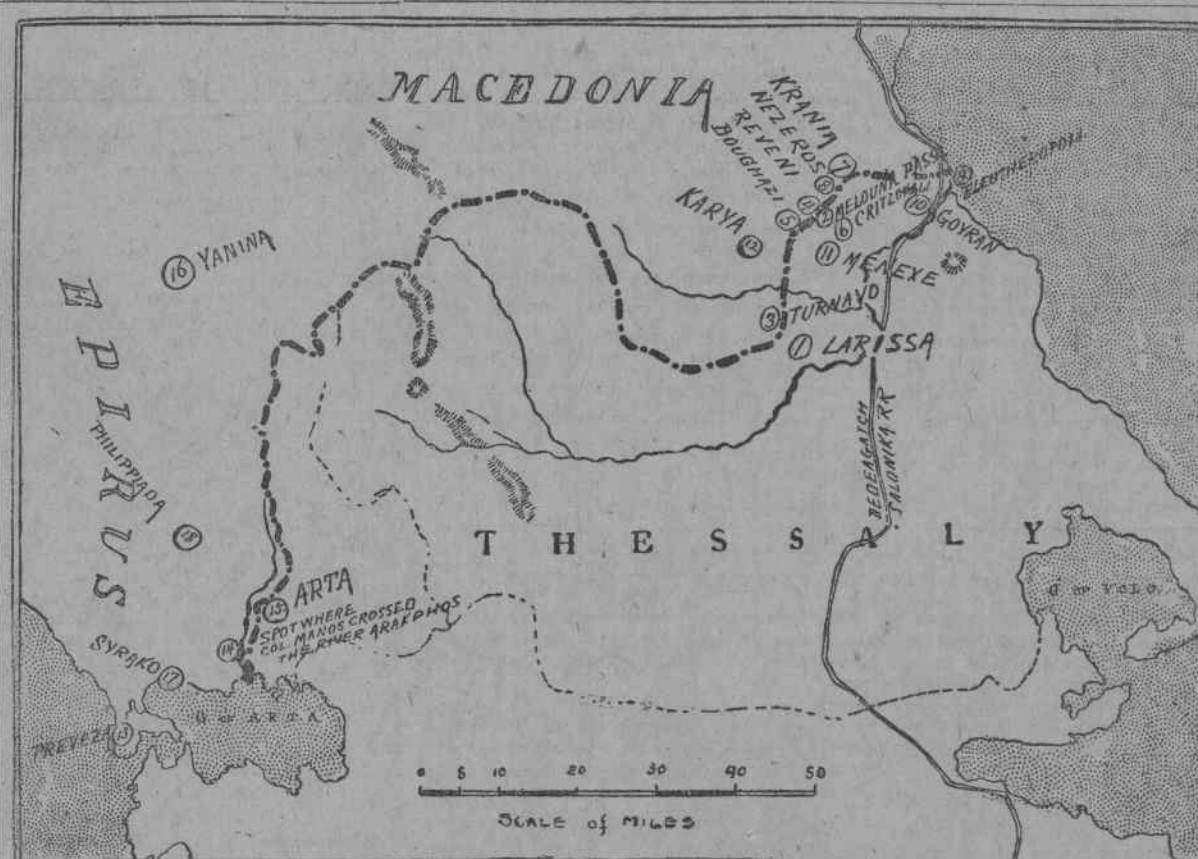
## Will Surround the Turk.

"The Greek Government is not proceeding in the dark. As soon as mastery of the sea coast on both sides is gained, and the Turkish supplies cut off, all Epirus and Macedonia and the islands of the sea will raise the Greek flag. Then the question of numerical strength will take on a different color."

The Greeks grouped about the room, sipping black coffee, and smoking gigantic argutiles or thick cigarettes, greeted this patriotic exposition with fervent exclamations of delight.

The applause had scarcely died out when the door opened and a middle-aged man, halting in the doorway, asked in good Down East English: "Is this the headquarters of King George of Greece?"

"Half a dozen voices answered him 'Yes.' "Well, I'm not a Greek. I don't know



Thessalian Frontier and the Points of Attack.

1. Larissa, headquarters of the Greek army, under Crown Prince Constantine; objective points of Edhem Pasha's advance.
2. Melouna Pass, where Edhem Pasha has defeated the Greeks and crossed the frontier.
3. Turnavo, an important Greek city.
4. 5, 6. Reveni, Bougheze, Crizoval, fortified villages near Melouna Pass, now being attacked and defended.
7. Kranla, scene of one of the first engagements.
8. Nezeros, Prince Constantine made a felt here to draw attention from Melouna Pass.
9. Elentheropoli. A Greek band has landed here, and will march to Goyvan to destroy the Dedegatch-Salonica Railroad and cut off Edhem Pasha's supplies and reinforcements.
10. Goyvan, objective point of 9.
11. Meneco, city around which Greeks have been gaining important positions.
12. Kargat, fighting has been in progress here for three days.
13. Preveza, bombarded by the Greek fleet.
14. Where Colonel Manes, with 25,000 Greeks, crossed the Arakphos River to invade southern Albania.
15. Arta; 14,000 Greeks have left here to attack Yanina.
16. Yanina, objective point of 15.
17. Syrakio, where 700 Greeks landed to march on Philippplada.
18. Philippplada, objective point of 17.

your names and I don't speak your language. I'm a Yankee. I've got a little money in my pocket I want to give to the cause."

The proprietor of the Parthenon, John Pappas, directed the visitor to Consul Botass. He did not give his name.

The chief translator for the Greek colonists who make headquarters at the Parthenon, is James D. Patterson, who acts as interpreter for the Greeks in the courts and in business transactions.

"There is no lack of spirit among these people," he said. "They are all ready and anxious to start for home, and are all making plans to sail on the first ship they can get passage on."

Rich Greeks Contributing.

"There are," continued Mr. Patterson, "a great many wealthy Greeks in the various countries of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, who are contributing enormous funds to the expenses of the war. George Averox, a banker in Cairo, pledged 25,000,000 francs to be turned over so soon as war was declared. He is the man who gave 5,000,000 francs toward the completion of the Stadion for the Olympic games. He has already provided uniforms and arms for 40,000 soldiers."

"Vallianos, a grain merchant in Odessa, gave 50,000 francs, but was stopped from further open contribution, by fear of the Russian authorities. Over 15,000 officers have been provided by Doutrinos, another Greek merchant of Vienna."

About thirty Armenians have sailed from New York during the past ten days to fight for Greece. The foremost in the recruiting work is M. S. Mamoulian. He has offered the services of 130 men to Consul Botass.

Demetrius N. Botass's office was crowded

all day yesterday. One Hudson River school master had a novel scheme to propose. He said there were a large number of young men in this country who had received a military training at West Point, but who, owing to a failure to pass some examination in some branch or for some misconduct had been compelled to leave the school under something like a cloud, but who were well trained in all military evolutions.

Would-Be Byrons.

The pedagogic knows of a number of these young men who, like Lord Byron, would like to enter the Greek army for the glory of battling for a country of such ancient renown.

At first Mr. Botass thought serious, but at length replied that the plan was not feasible as proposed on account of its being in violation of treaties and international relations, and that if this were not true the expense of transportation would be too great.

The following telegram was received yesterday by Check Bey, Consul-General of Turkey, from Monastirha Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, written in French, which, translated, is:

The Foreign Minister is informed that Heliole troops that are acting contrary to the rights of nations and without any protection, have crossed our frontier at different points in open hostilities.

All former relations between the two countries

are broken.

The commander-in-chief of the Imperial army on the frontier has received orders to take the necessary steps to defend our rights and territory.

The Turkish Minister and all the agents of the Ottoman Empire in Greece have received orders to return to Turkey.

## HIGH THEATRE HATS TO GO

Assembly Passes the Koster Bill to Check, but Refuses to Include Puffed Sleeves.

Albany, April 19.—High hats at theatres are near to being placed under the ban of the law. The Assembly to-night passed Mr. Koster's bill, which enables one who suffers because of a high hat at the theatre obstructing his view to recover a penalty of \$5 from the person wearing the obnoxious bonnet if removal had been asked and refused.

The measure now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Koster, who comes from Lyon, Pa., Lewis was afflicted with a high hat in front of him at the theatre recently and from his anger sprung the bill. To include puffed sleeves in the prohibited nuisances was the amendment offered by Mr. Mazel and lost. In explaining his vote, Assemblyman Jerry Sullivan said he had often been inconvenienced at the theatre and at church by high hats. Mr. Austin said significantly that the women ought to take steps to obviate the necessity for such legislation, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 81 to 57.

## RAINES FINDS A BIG LOOPHOLE.

Some Greater New York Boroughs Might Escape His New Law.

## HE RUSHES A REMEDY.

Asks Legislators to Keep the Excise Tax in These Districts as at Present.

## BLACK'S CIVIL SERVICE MOVE.

The Governor's Slight Amendments Get to the Senate Among a Bundle of Other Bills from the Judiciary Committee.

Albany, April 19.—A hole has been found in the liquor bill now before the Governor. Senator Raines to-night attempted to introduce and rush to third reading, without reference to a committee, a bill that repairs his bad legislative work by preventing the liquor dealers of New York from taking advantage of the fact that the city contains among its five boroughs some that are so small in population as to bring them within the law as applied to cities of the second and third classes.

Senator Coggeshall is responsible for having suggested such possible legislation. The city of Rome, with 12,000 inhabitants, is made up of five townships exactly similar in number to the boroughs of Greater New York. Coggeshall showed the liquor dealers of Rome how they could prevent the provisions of the Raines bill applying to the city of Rome as a whole. Senator Raines, fearing that the people of the boroughs of Richmond and Queens, and possibly of the Bronx, might take advantage of this precedent, hoped to reconcile the citizens of Flushing, Jamaica, Hempstead and towns in Richmond by decreeing that the rate of excise taxation in all Greater New York districts shall be the same after January 1, 1898, as it now is.

Senator Cantor prevented the bill going further than to a second reading with reference to the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee. The Republican majority, which is now mad with power, will pass the measure despite the three days' delay necessitated by its reference. Another evidence of the manner in which the Raines bill was rushed through is that its sponsors already detect weaknesses therein.

## Black and Civil Service.

Governor Black is determined to break down the civil service laws now in force in order to make places for the clamorous horde of office seekers that assail him. An entirely different method from that employed to-night by Senator Raines was used to smuggle through the Civil Service bill slightly amended by the Governor himself. It came from the Committee on Judiciary among a bundle of other bills and was said to have been considered in that committee.

Senator Cantor declared that the amendments amounted to nothing, being purely technical. A 50 per cent rating, which the Governor had promised to raise to 80 per cent, remained unaltered. The eligible list is contained, but is short, and will soon be exhausted by challenges and disqualifications, so that the friends of the Governor can find places. The report was received, of course, despite the attempts of Mr. Cantor to have the bill recommitted.

Set aside for twenty-four hours a bottle or common glass filled with urine. A sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, cures every ailment in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention the Journal and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## EDISON SAYS "IT'S A FAKE"

The Inventor Takes No Stock in the Airship or the Letters That Come from It.

Concerning the story sent out from Astoria, Ill., to the effect that the mysterious air ship, which has been fattening the bank rolls of Western correspondents, had dropped a letter from the clouds addressed to Thomas A. Edison, the inventor was seen yesterday at his laboratory in West Orange.

"The story is a fake," he said. "I do not know the man Harris, who is alleged to have signed the letter—never saw him or heard of him in my life. The assertion that the letter was written in cipher is funny. If it is, the chances are that I will not be able to read it if it gets here."

"I have never bothered with the airship problem. I notice that some genius constructs one now and then, and that it gets lost in the flood of newspaper stuff it creates before it is tried out. I suppose somebody will perfect an airship some day, and I would like to see it, but I do not anticipate that it will amount to anything. I have heard from New York to-day that the ship has been sighted down in Jersey bearing this way, but I would be surprised to see it land anywhere. The Journal can say for me that it is my opinion that the Western correspondents are having fun with the papers."

## HAD FAITH; NOW SUES.

Mrs. Massey, Who Was the Indianapolis Agent of Dean & Co., Seeks to Recover Her Losses.

Mrs. Marie E. Massey yesterday began a legal fight against the Dean discretionary pool concern, which is likely to develop interesting features with regard to the company's business.

The claim for which Mrs. Massey issues an attachment yesterday was \$1,880. She was the Dean agent in Indianapolis, and did business amounting to about a quarter of a million dollars. Her standing in Indianapolis aided the company greatly, and she has expressed personal interest in the victims that placed money through her.

Mrs. Massey's faith in the concern is indicated by the fact that she allowed commissions to be invested for her. These amounted to about \$10,000. She came to New York over a week ago, and has since been in consultation with lawyers.

In addition to the attachment made against the Dean Company by Mrs. Massey yesterday there was one of \$541 in favor of Clarence P. Leggett.

## COMFORT AND KNOWLEDGE.

(Sent free by mail.)

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